

Reference Paper Series

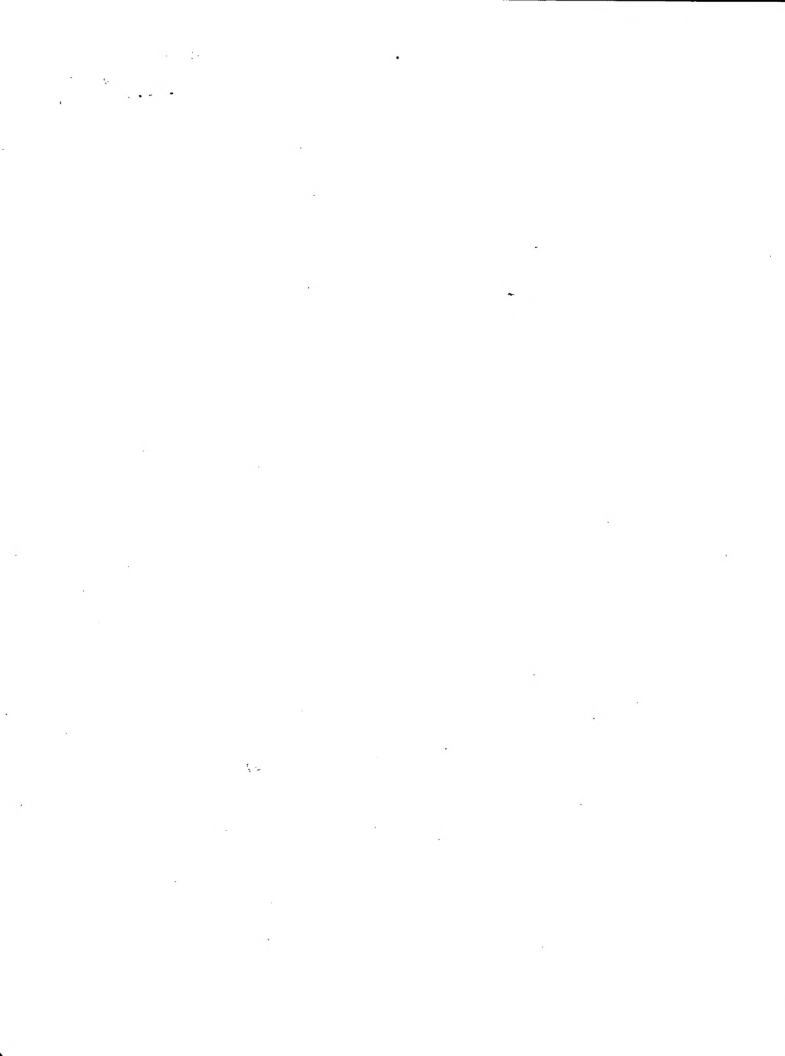
# 1986 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison

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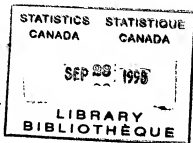
# Reference





Reference Paper Series

# 1986 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison



## Reference

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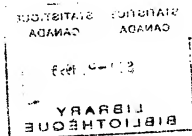
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## INTRODUCTION

This paper is part of a series of reference documents designed to assist users of census data in finding, understanding and comparing data. In particular, it has been prepared to aid users in the comprehension of standard and non-standard geographic terms and more importantly, the comparison of geographic terms associated with the 1986 Census relative to those of previous censuses.

Each of the geographic areas listed below is addressed. Firstly, each term is defined. This is followed by a comparison of the term as it was used in the 1986 Census to the term as it was used in the 1981 Census (and previous censuses where applicable). Many 1986 areas do not correspond to 1981 areas in terms of boundaries and geographic area covered. For example, in some cases an area was split to create two or more areas, or several areas were combined to form one area. Where it is practical, these changes (and others) will be fully addressed. In some situations, however, a comprehensive study of these changes involves the use of such other reference documents as illustrative maps and reference lists. The subsection "For More Information" lists specific documents that can be consulted. These publications can be obtained by contacting the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre.

Census data are tabulated and released for 15 types of standard geographic areas. These are of two kinds: administrative entities and statistical areas. Administrative entities are geographic areas which, for the most part, are defined by authorities other than Statistics Canada, but respected by the census. There are four types of such entities:

- Provinces and Territories;
- Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs);
- Census Divisions (CDs);
- Census Subdivisions (CSDs).

In some instances, census divisions and subdivisions are defined by Statistics Canada in cooperation with provincial authorities.

Statistical areas, in contrast to most administrative entities, are defined by Statistics Canada for the presentation of census data.

For the 1986 Census, there are 11 types of statistical areas:

- Enumeration Areas (EAs)
- Regions of Canada
- Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
- Census Agglomerations (CAs)
- Primary Census Metropolitan Areas (PCMAS)
- Primary Census Agglomerations (PCAs)
- Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration Parts
- Census Tracts (CTs)
- Provincial Census Tracts (PCTs)
- Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCSs)
- Urban and Rural Areas

Three non-standard geographic areas exist which also play an important role in the dissemination of census data. They are:

- Block-faces
- Postal Codes
- Unincorporated Places



## STANDARD GEOGRAPHIC AREAS - DEFINITIONS, LIMITS AND COMPARABILITY

### PROVINCE/TERRITORY

The 10 provinces and two territories form the major geopolitical groupings of Canada. They are the basic units for which census data are tabulated and cross-classified.

### Comparability

From a statistical point of view, this concept is consistent and comparable with previous censuses since 1951.

### REGIONS OF CANADA

A region of Canada consists of one province or a group of contiguous provinces. In some tabulations, the 10 provinces and two territories may be grouped into six regions as follows:

Region	Province/Territory
Atlantic Region	Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B.
Quebec Region	Quebec
Ontario Region	Ontario
Prairie Region	Man., Sask., Alta.
British Columbia Region	British Columbia
Northern Territories Region	Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories

### FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT

A federal electoral district (FED) is a territorial unit, established by the Canadian Parliament, which is entitled to be represented by a member in the House of Commons. FEDs are used to organize census-taking as well as to present data.

FED boundaries may cut across all geographic areas except provinces and enumeration areas (EAs). It should be noted that federal electoral districts differ from provincial electoral districts.

The 1986 Census was taken according to the 1976 Representation Order of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act, as amended in 1970. Published 1986 Census data will conform to the 1976 Representation Order. Based on this Order, there are 282 FEDs in Canada as shown on the following page.

FED boundaries are required by law to be adjusted after each decennial census. Application of the existing redistribution formula after the 1981 Census would have resulted in major increases in the

number of FEDs and therefore in the size of the House of Commons. Upon consideration of the negative consequences of these increases, Bill C-74 was given royal assent in March 1985 to abandon this formula. The resulting new redistribution formula comprises 295 ridings divided among the provinces and territories as shown below. The limits of the 295 new FEDs were proclaimed on July 17, 1987. 1986 Census data will also be available according to the new boundaries by mid 1988.

Province/Territory	Number of new FEDs	Number of current FEDs
Newfoundland	7	7
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Nova Scotia	11	11
New Brunswick	10	10
Quebec	75	75
Ontario	99	95
Manitoba	14	14
Saskatchewan	14	14
Alberta	26	21
British Columbia	32	28
Yukon Territory	1	1
Northwest Territories	2	2
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>282</b>

### Comparability

With the exception of four name changes, the FED structure for the 1986 Census is identical to that of the 1981 Census (i.e. 282 FEDs). The four name changes are as follows:

1981 Census	1986 Census
Hull, Quebec	Hull-Aylmer, Quebec
Missisquoi, Quebec	Brome-Missisquoi, Quebec
Saint-Michel, Quebec	Saint-Michel-Ahuntsic, Quebec
Dauphin, Manitoba	Dauphin-Swan River, Manitoba

### For More Information

- 1986 - Map Series G86-18, entitled Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas, is available. This series covers FEDs, each map sheet covering one FED. Maps are at a scale large enough to depict the EA boundaries. The urban FED maps show census tracts as well as EA boundaries; rural FED maps show the boundaries of census divisions, census subdivisions and enumeration areas.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-18, entitled Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas, contains the same information as G86-18, but for 1981.

## CENSUS DIVISION

Census division (CD) is the general term used to designate counties, census divisions, regional districts, regional municipalities and five other types of areas made up of groups of census subdivisions (CSDs).

In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for geographic areas which are intermediate between provinces and census subdivisions. Therefore, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with provincial authorities. In all other provinces, the different types of census divisions and their limits are established by provincial law. For the 1986 Census, there are 266 census divisions.

### Census Division Types

Census divisions are classified into various types within the different provinces/territories. The table below shows the census division types for each province:

Province/Territory	Census Division Types
Newfoundland	Census division
Prince Edward Island	County
Nova Scotia	County
New Brunswick	County
Quebec	County
Ontario	County
	Regional municipality
	District
	District municipality
	Metropolitan municipality
	United counties
Manitoba	Census division
Saskatchewan	Census division
Alberta	Census division
British Columbia	Regional district
	Region
Yukon Territory	Region
Northwest Territories	Region

In order to maintain the integrity of census subdivisions (which form the census division), census division boundaries in New Brunswick do not correspond exactly to legal county limits. These differences in boundaries are minimal.

Within the province of Quebec, the CD structure continues to reflect county limits rather than the newer "municipalités régionales de comté (MRC)". Although MRCs are not part of 1986 Census standard geography, data can be accessed for them. MRCs will be part of 1991 Census standard geography.

In the Northwest Territories, census divisions respect the administrative units used by the government of the N.W.T. Central Arctic Region is now called Kitikmeot Region.

In the Yukon Territory, a CD structure has not been established. Therefore, in census tabulations reporting CDs for the Yukon Territory, the CD is equivalent to the entire territory.

## Comparability

Census divisions tend to be stable over long periods of time and therefore are useful for historical comparisons. However, changes to the limits of CSDs can affect the limits of census divisions. In general, this type of change has minimal impact on historical comparability. Census division limits can also be affected by the restructuring of CD limits within provinces or territories. Historical comparability can be significantly affected by this type of change.

Although the number of CDs in 1986 is the same as in 1981 (266), a number of changes have occurred since the 1981 Census. In Alberta, for instance, the number of CDs has increased from 15 to 19 as a result of splits made to three of this province's 1981 CDs. These are as follows:

1981 Census Divisions	1986 Census Divisions
CD 8	CD 8, 9
CD 12	CD 12, 16
CD 15	CD 17, 18, 19

As a consequence, the 1981 CD 9 has been renamed CD 15 for 1986. The Alberta government requested these splits. By using smaller geographic areas, the local relevance of the data is increased.

In Ontario, the number of CDs has decreased by 4 from 53 to 49 as a result of the following three amalgamations:

1981 Census Divisions	1986 Census Divisions
CD 4 - Stormont County CD 5 - Dundas County CD 1 - Glengarry County	CD 1 - Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties
CD 2 - Prescott County CD 3 - Russell County	CD 2 - Prescott and Russell United Counties
CD 8 - Leeds County CD 7 - Grenville County	CD 7 - Leeds and Grenville United Counties

These amalgamations were made by Statistics Canada in response to a request by Ontario to reflect official names as previously established by the provincial government.

A number of CDs were also affected by limit changes between 1981 and 1986 as shown by Table 1. With the exception of P.E.I. and the Yukon Territory, CD limit changes have been experienced by each province/territory since the 1981 Census. However, only the provinces of Quebec and Alberta experienced CD limit changes which resulted in a net 1981 population shift of at least 100 during this period.

**Table 1. A Summary of CD Changes from 1981 to 1986 by Province and Territory**

CDs	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Total Number of CDs													
1986	266	10	3	18	15	76	49	23	18	19	29	1	5
1981	266	10	3	18	15	76	53	23	18	15	29	1	5
Net Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	+4	0	0	0
Number Added	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0
Number Deleted	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limit Changes <sup>1</sup>	112	2	0	2	10	46	26	12	2	7	2	0	3
Limit Changes ≥ 100 Pop. <sup>1, 2</sup>	13	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes limit changes due to CD additions and deletions during the period 1981 to 1986.

<sup>2</sup> CDs with a net 1981 population shift equal to or exceeding 100. For a complete list of these CDs, refer to Appendix A.

### For More Information

- 1986 - Map Series G86-10, entitled Provincial Maps, shows the boundaries of CDs and CSDs for each province. Map scales range from 1:375,000 in the most densely populated areas to 1:6,000,000 in the northern territories.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-10 contains a similar series of maps as G86-10, but for 1981.
- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-115 entitled Census Divisions and Subdivisions, contains reference maps showing boundaries of CDs and CSDs. This same series of maps appears in Volume II of the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification manual, Catalogue No. 12-572.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-907, entitled Reference Maps - Census Divisions and Subdivisions, contains reference maps showing boundaries for CDs and CSDs.
- 1986 - Catalogue Nos. 12-571 to 12-573 (Occasional), entitled Standard Geographical Classification, include a list of available supplementary products, one of which is a summary of CD changes from 1961 to 1986.

### CENSUS SUBDIVISION

Census subdivision (CSD) is a general term used to designate municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories. In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes areas which were created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities.

Municipalities are areas with corporate status which have precise limits, are governed by provincial and territorial acts, and are characterized by some form of elected government. They levy taxes and perform a range of municipal functions. All incorporated municipalities in Canada are recognized as census subdivisions.

It should be noted that the parts of Flin Flon located in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are considered as separate CSDs; the same applies to the parts of Lloydminster located in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Indian reserve refers to land that has been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band and that is subject to the terms of the Indian Act. The legal title of these lands is vested in Her Majesty. Indian reserves are generally excluded from local jurisdiction and are administered by the Department of

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. For this reason, they are classified as CSDs by Statistics Canada.

Indian settlements are places where a self-contained group of at least 10 Indian people reside more or less permanently. They are identified, for statistical purposes only, by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Indian settlements, which are usually located on Crown lands, have not been set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band as is the case with Indian reserves. Beginning with the 1981 Census, each Indian settlement recognized by the census has been treated as a separate CSD and reported separately in census tables at the CSD level.

Unorganized territory refers to an area without municipal organization, directly administered by the province or, when applicable, by the county. Such areas are generally characterized by low population density.

### Census Subdivision Types

Census subdivisions are classified into various types, according to official designations adopted by provincial or federal authorities. Since each province has its own municipal legislation, it is difficult to compare types of municipal organizations among provinces, except in the broadest terms. Municipalities designated in the same manner in different provinces can often differ greatly in population. With the exception of unorganized territories, Indian reserves, Indian settlements, and hamlets in the Northwest Territories, settlements in the Yukon Territory, and subdivisions in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, the type indicates the municipal status (city, town, etc.) of a CSD. Since the 1981 Census, only those types of CSDs which are federally created or found in all provinces are identified by a bilingual label. CSD types and their abbreviations are as follows:

BOR	Borough	RM	Rural Municipality
C	City - Cité	RV	Resort Village
CM	County (Municipality)	SA	Special Area
COM	Community	SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)	SD	Sans désignation (Municipalité)
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)	S-E	Indian Settlement - Établissement indien
DM	District (Municipality)	SET	Settlement
HAM	Hamlet	SRD	Subdivision of Regional District
ID	Improvement District	SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized
LGD	Local Government District	SV	Summer Village
LOT	Township and Royalty	T	Town
MD	Municipal District	TP	Township
NH	Northern Hamlet	UNO	Unorganized - Non organisé
NV	Northern Village	V	Ville
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)	VC	Village Cri
PAR	Parish	VK	Village Naskapi
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne	VL	Village
		VN	Village Nordique

### Comparability

The 1986 Census reflects the municipal structure as it was legally constituted on January 1, 1986. This pre-census reference date (January 1) was adopted beginning with the 1981 Census, mainly because of the high number of revisions to CSDs between censuses, and their ripple effect on other geostatistical areas and the census enumeration process.

Between January 1, 1981 and January 1, 1986, numerous changes were made to CSDs. At the national level, a total of 419 CSDs were added. Many of the CSD additions have been concentrated within particular provinces or territories. Other changes in CSDs occurred as a result of name



changes, deletions, status changes (e.g., a town becoming a city), limit changes and boundary revisions resulting from municipal annexations. Table 2 provides a summary of these changes from 1981 to 1986 for Canada and for each province or territory.

The following CSD changes have occurred as a result of requests made by the respective provincial and territorial governments:

- (i) In Prince Edward Island, the 1983 Municipalities Act introduced the CSD type - Community (COM). This includes communities and villages. Communities were not previously recognized as CSDs. However, for the 1986 Census, only those communities located within the jurisdiction of the Area Planning Boards of Charlottetown and Summerside have been delineated. All CSDs in this province which were called Village (VL) in 1981 have been changed to Community (COM). All CSDs called Township (TP) in 1981 have been changed to Lot (LOT) for 1986.
- (ii) In Quebec, numerous revisions have been made to unorganized CSDs in order to respect the limits of the "municipalités régionales de comté (MRC)" even though MRCs are not part of 1986 Census standard geography. These revisions permit data access for MRCs and conversion from CD to MRC for the 1991 Census. The CSD type - Village (VL) has been subdivided into Village (VL), Village Cri (VC), Village Naskapi (VK) and Village Nordique (VN).
- (iii) In Saskatchewan, two new CSD types, namely Northern Hamlet (NH) and Northern Village (NV) are now recognized in accordance with the Northern Municipalities Act (1983). The CSD type Municipal Corporation (MC) has been dropped for 1986.
- (iv) In British Columbia, several CSDs in unorganized areas have been revised in cooperation with provincial authorities to facilitate more meaningful delineations of census agglomerations.
- (v) In the Yukon Territory, Settlements (SET) have been classified as CSDs for the first time. All the CSDs that were called Local Improvement District (LID) in 1981 have changed to Village (VL) or Town (T).

**Table 2. A Summary of CSD Changes from 1981 to 1986 by Province and Territory**

CSDs	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Total Number of CSDs													
1986	6,009	401	123	118	284	1,668	956	293	942	432	686	34	72
1981	5,710	403	112	113	285	1,619	932	282	889	416	580	9	70
Net Change	+299	-2	+11	+5	-1	+49	+24	+11	+53	+16	+106	+25	+2
Number Added	419	5	12	5	1	147 <sup>1</sup>	27	12	56 <sup>2</sup>	16	111	25	2
Number Deleted	120	7	1	0	2	98	3	1	3	0	5	0	0
Name Changes	243	7	66	1	12	110 <sup>3</sup>	17 <sup>4</sup>	2	5	4	14	0	5
Status Changes	162	1	30	0	5	75	10	1	5	9	11	6	9
Limit Changes <sup>5</sup>	2,266	191	67	79	191	429	539	101	234	181	185	17	52
Limit Changes ≥ 100 Pop. <sup>5,6</sup>	140	17	10	1	3	29	22	10	6	17	23	2	0

<sup>1</sup> Shown incorrectly in the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) manual as 148.

<sup>2</sup> Shown incorrectly in the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) manual as 55.

<sup>3</sup> Shown incorrectly in the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) manual as 112.

<sup>4</sup> Shown incorrectly in the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) manual as 18.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes limit changes due to CSD additions and deletions during the period 1981 to 1986.

<sup>6</sup> CSDs with a net 1981 population shift equal to or exceeding 100. For a complete list of these CSDs, refer to Appendix B.

### For More Information

Summaries of 1981/1986 CSD changes are available in the following bulletins:

- (i) Catalogue No. 12-201 (Annual), entitled Changes to Municipal Boundaries, Status and Names.
- (ii) Catalogue No. 12-573 (Occasional), entitled Standard Geographical Classification, 1986, Vol. III.
- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-115, entitled Census Divisions and Subdivisions, contains reference maps showing boundaries of CDs and CSDs.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-907, entitled Reference Maps - Census Divisions and Subdivisions, contains a series of maps showing boundaries of CDs and CSDs.

### CENSUS CONSOLIDATED SUBDIVISION

A census consolidated subdivision or CCS is a group of geographically contiguous census subdivisions (CSDs) (see CSD definition).

Three rules are applied in delineating census consolidated subdivisions:

- (a) all CSDs smaller than 25 square kilometres are grouped with a larger CSD;
- (b) if a CSD greater than 25 square kilometres is surrounded on more than half its perimeter by another CSD, it is included as part of the CCS formed by the other CSD; if not, the CSD forms a CCS on its own; and
- (c) a CSD with a population greater than 100,000 forms a CCS on its own, if it is surrounded by rural CSDs.

For the 1986 Census of Canada there are 2,628 census consolidated subdivisions compared to 2,607 in 1981.

### Comparability

The CCS concept has remained basically unchanged since its introduction in 1976. The definition has been refined, however, and stated more precisely from one census to another.

The term "Reference Code", which was used in 1971 and 1966, corresponds to today's CCS. The reference code served a similar function by permitting the grouping of all territory geographically located within the limits of the rural municipality.

Since CCSs are aggregations of CSDs, changes to the CSDs affect census consolidated subdivisions. The fact that a CSD with a population greater than 100,000 now forms a CCS on its own has contributed to a number of CCS changes since 1981. Nationally, 63% of 1986 CCSs have the same limits as in the 1981 Census. The remaining 965 or 37% of CCSs have changed since 1981. It should be noted that only 113 of these changes involved populations equal to or exceeding 100. Table 3 presents a summary of the changes between 1981 and 1986 for each province and territory.

**Table 3. A Summary of CCS Changes from 1981 to 1986 by Province and Territory**

CCSs	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Total Number of CCSs													
1986	2,628	87	68	54	150	1,153	527	127	302	72	82	1	5
1981	2,607	103	67	53	153	1,098	545	126	307	72	77	1	5
Net Change	21	-16	1	1	-3	55	-18	1	-5	0	5	0	0
Number Added	170	0	2	1	0	145	3	1	2	3	13	0	0
Number Deleted	149	16	1	0	3	90	21	0	7	3	8	0	0
Name Changes	90	0	64	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Limit Changes <sup>1</sup>	965	53	25	17	100	398	220	32	34	37	47	0	2
Limit Changes ≥100 Pop. <sup>1, 2</sup>	113	11	1	1	6	31	28	3	10	14	8	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes limit changes due to CCS additions and deletions during the period 1981 to 1986.

<sup>2</sup> CCSs with a net 1981 population shift equal to or exceeding 100.

### For More Information

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 96-115, entitled Reference Maps: Census of Canada, Agriculture, is produced by the Census of Agriculture. It contains maps showing boundaries for CCSs.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-907, entitled Reference Maps - Census Divisions and Subdivisions, contains similar maps, but for 1981.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-12, used in conjunction with the 1981 Enumeration Area Reference Lists (Catalogue Nos. 99-909 to 99-918), provides greater details regarding CCSs.

### ENUMERATION AREA

The enumeration area, or EA, is the smallest standard census geographic unit. It is the geographic area for which a Census Representative is responsible.

EAs are defined according to two criteria:

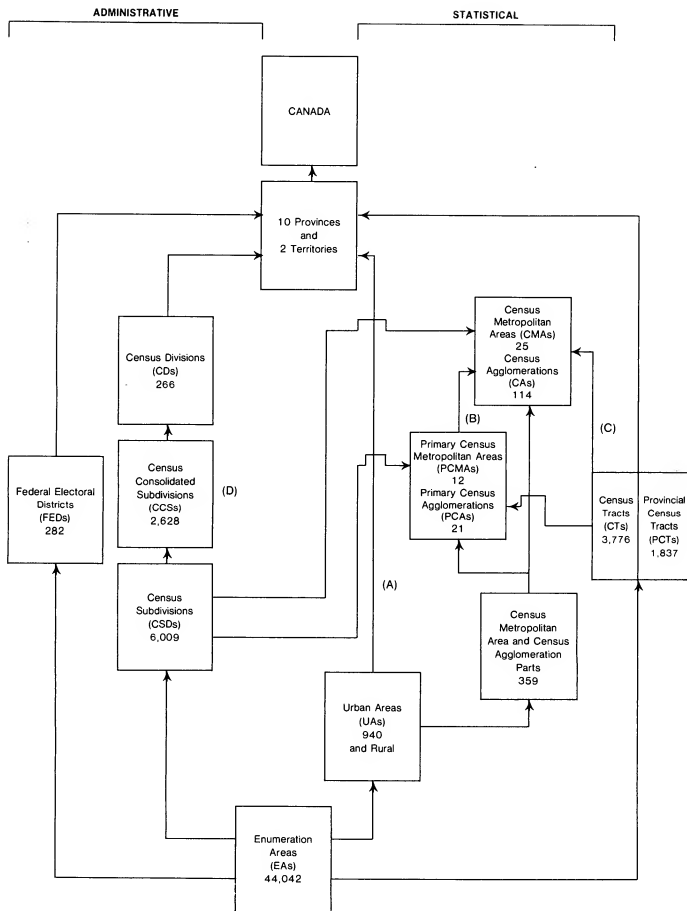
- (1) Households - the number of households in an EA generally varies between a maximum of 375 households in large urban areas to a minimum of 125 in rural areas.
- (2) Limits - an EA never cuts across any geographic area recognized by the census.

There are exceptions to the number of households within an EA. An EA could be an apartment building, a hospital, a hotel, etc. In addition, because EA boundaries never cut across other geographic boundaries, EAs are sometimes created as "residual" areas. These areas may have as few as 0, 1 or 2 households (and a resulting low or zero population), and cover either a small or large area. Approximately 4% of the 44,042 EAs in the 1986 Census have zero population and another 1% have population of 1 to 5.

Enumeration area boundaries are such that the Census Representative will be able to locate them without difficulty. Streets and roads are used as boundaries. Railway lines, rivers and lakes may also be used.

EAs are the building block of all geostatistical areas and are an integral part of each of the hierarchical structures. Figure 1 illustrates these hierarchies.

Figure 1. The 1986 Census Geographic Hierarchy



(A) 5 urban areas cross provincial boundaries.

(B) 12 of the 25 CMAs and 2 of the 114 CAs are broken down into PCMAS/PCAs.

(C) All 25 of the CMAs, but only 12 of the 114 CAs, have a census tract program.

(D) Defined by Statistics Canada, in conjunction with the provincial authorities, as a statistical area.

## Comparability

Every effort is made to limit the number of changes in EAs from one census to another. Nevertheless, many factors cause changes. For example, the boundaries and codes of enumeration areas change from census to census reflecting population shifts, changes to electoral, municipal and statistical boundaries and changes to Census Representative work-load criteria. At the national level, only 55% of 1986 EAs have an exact 1981 equivalent. Comparable figures by province/territory appear below:

Province/Territory	Number of EAs in 1986	Number with no change since 1981	% with no change since 1981
Newfoundland	1,153	552	48
Prince Edward Island	258	134	52
Nova Scotia	1,411	787	56
New Brunswick	1,294	592	46
Quebec	10,431	6,619	66
Ontario	14,186	7,147	51
Manitoba	2,097	1,261	61
Saskatchewan	2,912	1,833	63
Alberta	4,655	2,200	48
British Columbia	5,371	2,458	47
Yukon Territory	106	16	15
Northwest Territories	168	63	38
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>44,042</b>	<b>23,662</b>	<b>55</b>

## For More Information

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-127, entitled Equivalent Enumeration Areas, 1986 and 1981, shows geographically equivalent EAs or groups of EAs for 1981 and 1986 by FED.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-X-903, entitled Equivalent 1981 and 1976 Enumeration Areas, shows geographically equivalent EAs for 1981 and 1976 by province (also available on microfiche and tape).
- 1986 - Catalogue Nos. 99-117 to 99-126, entitled Enumeration Area Reference Lists, include 10 publications, linking EAs to higher level geography.
- 1981 - Catalogue Nos. 99-909 to 99-918 present the same information as 99-117 to 99-126 (1986), but for 1981.
- 1986 - Map Series G86-18, entitled Maps of Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas, contains a series of maps showing EA boundaries.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-18 presents the same series of maps as the 1986 G86-18, but for 1981.
- 1986 - Map Series G86-12 (rural EAs), G86-13 (EAs in CTs) and G86-14 (urban EAs) are map series which show EAs in greatest detail.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-12 (rural EAs), G81-13 (EAs in CTs) and G81-14 (other urban EAs) present the same series of maps, but for 1981.

# **CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, CENSUS AGGLOMERATION, PRIMARY CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA AND PRIMARY CENSUS AGGLOMERATION**

The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is a large urbanized core together with adjacent urban and rural areas which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.

More specifically, a CMA is the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 100,000 population, based on the previous census. For the 1986 Census, 25 centres in Canada meet this definition and are part of the CMA program. They are listed in [Table 4](#).

A CA is defined as the main labour market area of an urban area (the urbanized core) of at least 10,000 population, based on the previous census. Once a CA attains an urbanized core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it becomes a CMA. After a CA becomes a CMA, it remains as such even if the population in the urbanized core subsequently declines below the 100,000 threshold. If, however, the population of a CA drops below 10,000, it is deleted from the CA program. For the 1986 Census, there are 114 census agglomerations as shown in [Table 5](#).

**Table 4. Census Metropolitan Areas by Province**

<b>Newfoundland</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
St. John's	Winnipeg
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>
Halifax	Regina
	Saskatoon
<b>New Brunswick</b>	<b>Alberta</b>
Saint John	Calgary
<b>Quebec</b>	Edmonton
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	<b>British Columbia</b>
Montréal	Vancouver
Ottawa-Hull, Ont./Que.	Victoria
Québec	
Sherbrooke*	
Trois-Rivières	
<b>Ontario</b>	
Hamilton	
Kitchener	
London	
Oshawa	
Ottawa-Hull, Ont./Que.	
St. Catharines-Niagara	
Sudbury	
Thunder Bay	
Toronto	
Windsor	
* New CMA for 1986.	

**Table 5. Census Agglomerations by Province and Territory**

<b>Newfoundland</b>	<b>Quebec - Concluded</b>
Carbonear	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
Corner Brook	Saint-Jérôme
Gander*	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
Grand Falls	Sept-Îles
Labrador City	Shawinigan
	Sorel
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	Thetford Mines
Charlottetown	Val-d'Or
Summerside	Victoriaville
	<b>Ontario</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	Barrie
New Glasgow	Belleville
Sydney	Brantford
Truro	Brockville
	Chatham
<b>New Brunswick</b>	Cobourg
Bathurst	Collingwood*
Campbellton, N.B./Que.	Cornwall
Edmundston	Elliot Lake*
Fredericton	Guelph
Moncton	Haileybury
	Hawkesbury, Ont./Que.
	Kapuskasing*
<b>Quebec</b>	Kenora
Alma*	Kingston
Baie-Comeau	Kirkland Lake*
Campbellton, N.B./Que.	Leamington
Chibougamau*	Lindsay
Cowansville*	Midland
Dolbeau	North Bay
Drummondville	Orillia
Granby	Owen Sound
Hawkesbury, Ont./Que.	Pembroke, Ont./Que.
Joliette	Peterborough
La Tuque	Sarnia
Lachute	Sault Ste. Marie
Magog	Simcoe*
Matane*	Stratford
Montmagny*	Tillsonburg*
Pembroke, Ont./Que.	Timmins*
Rimouski	Wallaceburg*
Rivière-du-Loup	Woodstock*
Rouyn	
Saint-Georges	
Saint-Hyacinthe	
* New CA for 1986.	

**Table 5. Census Agglomerations by Province and Territory - Concluded**

**Manitoba**

Brandon\*  
Flin Flon, Man./Sask.  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk\*  
Thompson

**Saskatchewan**

Flin Flon, Man./Sask.  
Lloydminster, Alta./Sask.\*  
Moose Jaw  
North Battleford  
Prince Albert  
Swift Current  
Yorkton\*

**Alberta**

Camrose\*  
Fort McMurray\*  
Grande Prairie\*  
Lethbridge\*  
Lloydminster, Alta./Sask.\*  
Medicine Hat  
Red Deer\*

**British Columbia**

Campbell River\*  
Chilliwack  
Courtenay  
Cranbrook\*  
Dawson Creek\*  
Duncan\*  
Fort St. John\*  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Kitimat\*  
Matsqui\*  
Nanaimo  
Penticton\*  
Port Alberni  
Powell River  
Prince George  
Prince Rupert  
Quesnel\*  
Terrace  
Trail  
Vernon  
Williams Lake\*

**Yukon**

Whitehorse\*

\* New CA for 1986.



## **CMA and CA Components**

CMAs and CAs are comprised of one or more census subdivisions (CSDs) and must respect the CSD limits.

In order to be included in a CMA or CA, a census subdivision must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) the CSD is completely or partly inside the urbanized core (see "Parts of Consolidated and Regular CMAs and CAs" for definition); or
- (2) at least 50% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in the urbanized core; or
- (3) at least 25% of the employed labour force working in the CSD lives in the urbanized core.

In addition to these criteria, a number of conditions apply when determining whether or not a CSD is included in a CMA/CA. They are:

- (4) If the commuting flow is less than 100 persons, a CSD is excluded from the CMA/CA even if criteria (2) or (3) apply.
- (5) Even if criteria (2), (3) or (4) apply, a CSD may be included or excluded to maintain the contiguity of the CMA or CA.
- (6) CSDs of census-tracted CMAs and CAs are retained for historical comparability even if they no longer meet criteria (2) or (3).

All criteria and conditions have been ranked in priority order. A CSD meeting the criteria for more than one CMA/CA is included in the CMA or CA for which it has the highest ranked criterion. If the CSD meets criteria that have the same rank, the decision is based on the actual population or on the number of commuters involved.

Exceptions to the above delineation criteria may occasionally be made in certain special situations.

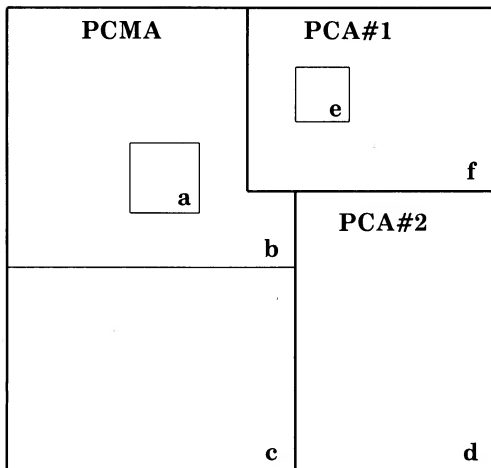
Users should be aware that CMA/CA boundaries may not conform precisely with the main labour market area, since CMAs/CAs must respect CSD limits. CMAs may also differ from administrative areas designated by local authorities for planning or other purposes.

## **Consolidated and Regular CMAs and CAs**

In some parts of Canada, adjacent CMAs and CAs are socially and economically interrelated. When this happens, the CMAs and/or CAs are grouped to form a single consolidated CMA or CA. To be eligible for consolidation, the total commuting interchange between the adjacent CMAs/CAs must equal at least 35% of the labour force living in the smaller CMA or CA. After consolidation, the original CMAs and CAs become subregions, referred to as primary CMAs (PCMs) and primary CAs (PCAs), within the consolidated CMA or CA. Figure 2 addresses this new concept graphically. The concept of primary CMAs and CAs is explained in further detail below. Table 6 lists all consolidated CMAs and CAs for 1986 and shows their constituent PCMs and PCAs.

Regular CMAs and CAs, on the other hand, are free-standing. They are either not adjacent to another CMA or CA or are not sufficiently related to another CMA or CA to be consolidated.

Figure 2. Consolidated CMA



In the above diagram, one primary census metropolitan area (PCMA) and two primary census agglomerations (PCAs) have been joined into a single consolidated CMA. The PCMA is composed of three CSDs (a, b and c), PCA#1 is composed of two CSDs (e and f), and PCA#2 is composed of one CSD (d).

**Table 6. 1986 Consolidated Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations With Their Constituent PCMA's and PCAs**

<u>St. John's, Nfld. (CMA)</u>	<u>St. Catharines-Niagara, Ont. (CMA)</u>
St. John's PCMA Conception Bay South PCA	St. Catharines-Niagara PCMA Fort Erie PCA
<u>Sydney, N.S. (CA)</u>	<u>London, Ont. (CMA)</u>
Sydney PCA Sydney Mines PCA	London PCMA St. Thomas PCA
<u>Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Que. (CMA)</u>	<u>Sudbury, Ont. (CMA)</u>
Chicoutimi-Jonquière PCMA La Baie PCA	Sudbury PCMA Valley East PCA
<u>Montréal, Que. (CMA)</u>	<u>Edmonton, Alta. (CMA)</u>
Montréal PCMA Beloeil PCA Châteauguay PCA	Edmonton PCMA Leduc PCA Spruce Grove PCA
<u>Ottawa-Hull, Ont./Que. (CMA)</u>	<u>Kelowna, B.C. (CA)</u>
Ottawa-Hull PCMA Buckingham PCA Kanata PCA	Kelowna PCA Central Okanagan, Subd. B PCA
<u>Oshawa, Ont. (CMA)</u>	<u>Vancouver, B.C. (CMA)</u>
Oshawa PCMA Newcastle PCA	Vancouver PCMA Maple Ridge PCA
<u>Toronto, Ont. (CMA)</u>	<u>Victoria, B.C. (CMA)</u>
Toronto PCMA Halton Hills PCA Milton PCA Orangeville PCA	Victoria PCMA Sidney PCA

### Primary Census Metropolitan Area (PCMA) and Primary Census Agglomeration (PCA)

A PCMA is a census metropolitan area which has become part of a larger consolidated CMA. Similarly, a PCA is a census agglomeration which has become part of a larger consolidated CMA or CA.

In other words, a PCMA or PCA is a labour market subregion within a larger consolidated CMA or CA. The following example, Ottawa-Hull CMA (1986 Census), illustrates the PCMA/PCA concept.

In 1981, the CMA of Ottawa-Hull consisted of the following CSDs:

Clarence	Rockliffe Park
Cumberland	Rockland
Gloucester	Vanier
Goulbourn	Aylmer
Kanata	Gatineau
Nepean	Hull
Osgoode	Hull, partie Ouest
Ottawa	La Pêche
Rideau	Val-des-Monts

Buckingham, Quebec and Kanata, Ontario could have become census agglomerations in 1986 since they satisfied the criterion of an urbanized core of 10,000 population based on the last census. However, since these two centres are adjacent and related both socially and economically to the CMA of Ottawa-Hull, they were grouped into one consolidated CMA, as shown below:

---

#### **Ottawa-Hull CMA (1986 Census)**

#### **Ottawa-Hull (PCMA)**

Component CSDs are: Clarence, Cumberland, Gloucester, Nepean, Osgoode, Ottawa, Rideau, Rockliffe Park, Rockland, Vanier, Aylmer, Gatineau, Hull, Hull, partie Ouest, La Pêche, Pontiac and Val-des-Monts

---

#### **Buckingham (PCA)**

Component CSDs are:

Buckingham  
Masson

#### **Kanata (PCA)**

Component CSDs are:

Kanata  
Goulbourn  
West Carleton

---

Since the CAs of Buckingham and Kanata and the Ottawa-Hull CMA were grouped to form one consolidated CMA, Ottawa-Hull, the original parts are now called the Ottawa-Hull PCMA, and the Buckingham and Kanata PCAs.

Seventeen centres in addition to Kanata and Buckingham could also have become census agglomerations in 1986 because they also meet the criterion. Instead they were included in a consolidated CMA or CA. They are:

Primary Census Agglomeration	Province	CMA/CA (Consolidated)
Conception Bay South	Newfoundland	St. John's CMA
Sydney Mines	Nova Scotia	Sydney CA
La Baie	Quebec	Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA
Beloeil	Quebec	Montréal CMA
Châteauguay	Quebec	Montréal CMA
Buckingham	Quebec	Ottawa-Hull CMA
Kanata	Ontario	Ottawa-Hull CMA
Newcastle	Ontario	Oshawa CMA
Milton	Ontario	Toronto CMA
Halton Hills	Ontario	Toronto CMA
Orangeville	Ontario	Toronto CMA
Fort Erie	Ontario	St. Catharines-Niagara CMA
St. Thomas	Ontario	London CMA
Valley East	Ontario	Sudbury CMA
Leduc	Alberta	Edmonton CMA
Spruce Grove	Alberta	Edmonton CMA
Central Okanagan, Subd. B	British Columbia	Kelowna CA
Maple Ridge	British Columbia	Vancouver CMA
Sidney	British Columbia	Victoria CMA

## Comparability

The concept of consolidated CMAs and CAs is new for the 1986 Census. As previously noted, adjacent CMAs and CAs which are socially and economically related can now be combined into larger "consolidated" CMAs or CAs.

Consolidation has no effect on the total population covered by the CMA/CA program, but does take some CAs that would have existed separately and includes them in larger CMAs or CAs. They can be identified as primary census agglomerations (PCAs) within the larger CMA or CA.

All CSD components of the "central" PCMA/PCA within a consolidated CMA/CA would have been included with or without the advent of consolidation. There are 19 "peripheral" PCAs (listed above) which are affected by the consolidation criterion. Of these, some would have been included in the larger CMAs/CAs anyway, because of having met one of the other criteria for inclusion.

Information relating to the effect of consolidation on the inclusion or exclusion of CSDs within "peripheral" PCAs can be obtained by contacting the Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa (1-613-951-3889).

Sherbrooke, Quebec became Canada's 25th census metropolitan area in 1986. It was a census agglomeration in 1981.

While the definitions of a CMA and a CA remain unchanged, the criteria for inclusion of census subdivisions have been revised. The 1986 CMA/CA delineations are based on place of work and place of residence data at the CSD level collected during the 1981 Census. The level of commuting for a CSD to be included within a CMA or CA has been raised from 40% to 50%. This change was implemented to maintain historical comparability and to control differences in the processing of place of work data between the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. Two other criteria were established in 1986. The CSD must now have a commuting flow of at least 100 persons in order to be included. Also, CAs consisting of only one CSD are now permitted, whereas in 1981 at least two CSD components were required for all but census-tracted CAs (see page 31 for "census tract" definition).

Thirty-five new centres were added to the CA program in 1986. These are shown by an asterisk in Table 5. Several of these CAs, such as Lethbridge, Red Deer, Brandon, and Timmins, are cities of at least 30,000 population which in previous years had been bypassed under the rule that a CA had to contain at least two CSDs. Others are newly emerging centres which have now achieved the minimum 10,000 population in their urbanized core (see definition page 29). In 1986, Whitehorse, Yukon became Canada's first census agglomeration "north of the 60th parallel".

A few CAs which existed in 1981 have failed to achieve the minimum 10,000 population in their urbanized cores (see definition page 29) and were deleted from the CA program in 1986. They are:

Asbestos, Quebec  
Oromocto, New Brunswick  
Petawawa, Ontario  
Fergus, Ontario  
Kentville, Nova Scotia  
Smiths Falls, Ontario

Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia was a CA in 1981; it is now a PCA within the consolidated CA of Sydney, N.S. Trenton, Ontario, also a CA in 1981, was deleted because it was absorbed by the urbanized core of Belleville, Ontario. As previously mentioned, Sherbrooke, Quebec was deleted from the CA program when it became a CMA in 1986.

#### **Changes Between Earlier Censuses and the 1981 Census**

A major change was made to the definition of a CA for the 1981 Census. As of 1981, CAs were delineated (and continue to be) according to the same criteria as CMAs, differing only in the size of their urbanized cores (CMAs having 100,000 or more population; CAs having between 10,000 and 99,999 population).

As a result of the change in definition, 23 CAs were deleted from the program for the 1981 Census and 24 CAs were added. Also in 1981, Trois-Rivières, Quebec which had previously been a CA, became a CMA.

In 1971, CMAs were defined as main labour market areas but were delineated according to alternate criteria based on labour force composition, growth rate and accessibility.

#### **For More Information**

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-905, entitled Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: A 1986 and 1981 Comparison, defines and compares these concepts for 1986 and 1981. Tables listing regular and consolidated CMAs and CAs with their CSD components for 1986 and 1981 are also included.
- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-116, entitled Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, contains reference maps showing the components and boundaries of CMAs and CAs.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-906, entitled Reference Maps - Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, contains a series of maps which show the components and boundaries of CMAs and CAs.
- 1981 - Working Paper No. 8-92-X508, entitled CMA/CA Program: A Review, 1941-1981, compares the years indicated.

## CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA/CENSUS AGGLOMERATION PARTS

Census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations may consist of three parts:

- (a) the urbanized core: a large urban area around which a CMA or CA is delineated;
- (b) the urban fringe: an urban area within a CMA or CA, but outside of the urbanized core;
- (c) the rural fringe: all territory within a CMA or CA lying outside of urban areas.

While every CMA or CA has an urbanized core, it may or may not have urban or rural fringe areas.

Similarly, in consolidated CMAs and CAs, each of the constituent primary census metropolitan areas or primary census agglomerations (PCMA/PCAs - see definition) has an urbanized core, but may or may not have urban or rural fringe areas. The total urbanized core of a consolidated CMA or CA is the sum of the urbanized cores of its constituent PCMA/PCAs. As shown in [Figure 3](#), the urbanized core of a consolidated CMA/CA is not one single area, rather it is an aggregation of the individual cores. Similarly, the totals for urban fringe and rural fringe in a consolidated CMA or CA are the sums of the constituent PCMA/PCA urban and rural fringe areas.

### Comparability

In 1986, the urbanized core of a PCA may have been the urban fringe of a 1981 CMA/CA. As a result, significant populations are transferred from urban fringe to urbanized core. Consolidation has no effect on the total population in the CMA/CA program or in urban areas. For more information regarding population transfers, contact the Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa (1-613-951-3889).

In 1976 and 1971, CMAs and CAs were divided into four parts: the largest city in the labour market area (which was considered to be part of the urbanized core), the remainder of the urbanized core, the urban fringe and the rural fringe. The "largest city" was deleted as a separate part in 1981 because some contained rural as well as urban areas.

In 1976 and 1971, CAs had an urbanized core with a population of 2,000 or more. In 1981, this was raised to 10,000.

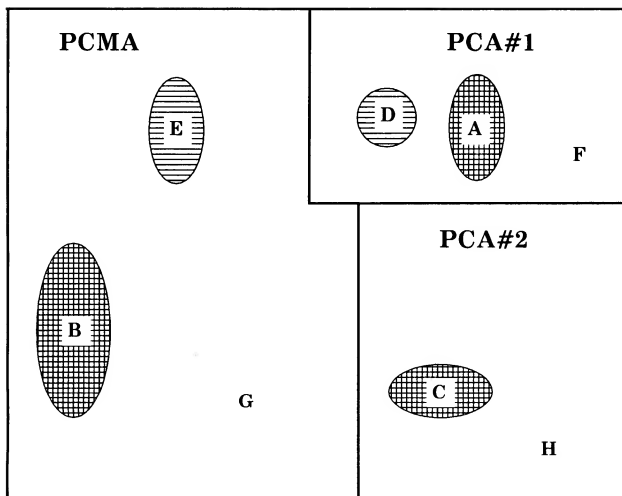
In 1971 and 1966, a coding system delineated the CMA into metropolitan area - urban (MAU), metropolitan area - other urban (MAOU) and rural part (MAR). These terms correspond to today's urbanized core, urban fringe and rural fringe.

In 1966 and 1961, CAs were called Major Urban Areas when larger than 25,000 and Urbanized Areas when smaller.

### For More Information

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-905, entitled Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations: A 1986 and 1981 Comparison, defines and compares these concepts for 1986 and 1981. Tables listing regular and consolidated CMAs and CAs with their CSD components for 1986 and 1981 are also included.
- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-116, entitled Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, contains reference maps showing the components and boundaries of CMAs and CAs.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-906, entitled Reference Maps - Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, contains a series of maps which show the components and boundaries of CMAs and CAs.
- 1981 - Working Paper No. 8-92-X-508, entitled CMA/CA Program: A Review, 1941-1981, compares the years indicated.

Figure 3. Consolidated CMA Parts



In the above diagram, one PCMA and two PCAs have been joined to form a consolidated CMA.



The **urbanized core** of the consolidated CMA is the sum of A, B and C where A, B and C are the urbanized cores of their respective PCMA/PCAs.



The **urban fringe** of the consolidated CMA is the sum of D and E where D and E are the urban fringes of their respective PCMA/PCAs. (In this example, PCA No. 2 has no urban fringe.)



The **rural fringe** of the consolidated CMA is the sum of F, G and H where F, G and H are the rural fringes of their respective PCMA/PCAs.

Note that, while every PCMA/PCA has an urbanized core, it may or may not have urban or rural fringe areas.



## CENSUS TRACT

A census tract is a permanent small census geographic area within a large urban community. Census tracts are established with the help of local specialists interested in urban and social science research.

Statistics Canada reviews and approves CTs according to the following criteria:

- (a) the boundaries must follow permanent and easily recognized lines on the ground;
- (b) the population must be between 2,500 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 4,000 persons, except for census tracts in central business districts, major industrial zones or peripheral rural or urban areas that may have either a lower or higher population;
- (c) the area must be as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and social living conditions; and
- (d) the shape must be as compact as possible.

All census metropolitan areas and all census agglomerations which contain a census subdivision having at least 50,000 population in the previous census are eligible for a census tract program. Once an urban centre is added to the program, it is retained even if its population subsequently declines. While CT boundaries do not necessarily respect CSD boundaries, they do respect the boundaries of CMAs and CAs and their constituent PCMA and PCAs.

Table 7 (page 32) shows the census-tracted centres in each province for the 1986 Census.

### Comparability

The concept remained unchanged for the 1981 and 1986 Censuses. For the 1986 Census, one urban centre has been added to the CT program. This new tracted centre, Lethbridge, Alberta, brings to 37 the total number of centres in the CT program. There are 3,776 CTs for 1986, which represents an increase of 14.4% compared to 1981.

After each census, when population counts are available for census tracts, the Geography Division of Statistics Canada reviews the census tracts delineated within a CMA or CA. This review, which is conducted in cooperation with local specialists, often results in census tract splits (where significant growth has occurred), or in combinations and additions. Combinations seldom occur. New tracts are defined when a CMA or CA acquires new component subdivisions and the coverage of census tracts must be expanded.

The table below shows the total number of CTs by province for the 1981 and 1986 Censuses:

Province/Territory	1981 Census	1986 Census
Newfoundland	33	39
Prince Edward Island	-	-
Nova Scotia	62	74
New Brunswick	56	64
Quebec	916	996
Ontario	1,400	1,610
Manitoba	135	148
Saskatchewan	70	91
Alberta	262	351
British Columbia	368	403
Yukon Territory	-	-
Northwest Territories	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>3,776</b>

**Table 7. Census-tracted Centres by Province**

<b>Newfoundland</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
St. John's (CMA)	Winnipeg (CMA)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>
Halifax (CMA)	Regina (CMA)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	Saskatoon (CMA)
Moncton (CA)	<b>Alberta</b>
Saint John (CMA)	Calgary (CMA)
<b>Quebec</b>	Edmonton (CMA)
Chicoutimi-Jonquière (CMA)	Lethbridge (CA)*
Montréal (CMA)	<b>British Columbia</b>
Ottawa-Hull, Ont./Que. (CMA)	Kamloops (CA)
Québec (CMA)	Kelowna (CA)
Sherbrooke (CMA)	Prince George (CA)
Trois-Rivières (CMA)	Vancouver (CMA)
<b>Ontario</b>	Victoria (CMA)
Brantford (CA)	
Guelph (CA)	
Hamilton (CMA)	
Kingston (CA)	
Kitchener (CMA)	
London (CMA)	
North Bay (CA)	
Oshawa (CA)	
Ottawa-Hull, Ont./Que. (CMA)	
Peterborough (CA)	
Sarnia (CA)	
Sault Ste. Marie (CA)	
St. Catharines-Niagara (CMA)	
Sudbury (CMA)	
Thunder Bay (CMA)	
Toronto (CMA)	
Windsor (CMA)	
* New census-tracted centre for 1986.	

Table 8 provides a more detailed breakdown. It shows, for each tracted centre, the number of CTs in 1981, the number of CTs in 1986 and provides a summary of the changes which occurred between these two censuses.

Table 8. Changes to the 1986 Census Tract Program Since 1981

CMA/CA	Number of 1981 CTs	CTs Modified for 1986	No. of CT Splits		Added (+) or Deleted (-) for 1986	Number of 1986 CTs
			1981 CTs Split for 1986	Split Into		
Brantford	21	8	0	0	0	21
Calgary	115	13	13	33	+8	143
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	27	11	0	0	+5	32
Edmonton	147	22	18	41	+17	187
Guelph	19	0	1	2	0	20
Halifax	62	7	10	22	0	74
Hamilton	146	1	3	8	0	151
Kamloops	22	0	0	0	0	22
Kelowna	24	0	0	0	+1	25
Kingston	34	2	1	2	0	35
Kitchener	62	12	12	27	0	77
Lethbridge	0	0	0	0	+21	21
London	71	6	6	12	+11	88
Moncton	19	2	3	6	0	22
Montréal	665	9	41	85	+7	716
North Bay	19	0	0	0	+1	20
Oshawa	31	4	4	10	+7	44
Ottawa-Hull	178	6	4	11	+7	192
Peterborough	21	2	2	4	0	23
Prince George	23	0	0	0	0	23
Québec	126	31	12	24	+1	138
					-1	
Regina	36	11	3	11	+3	47
Saint John	37	2	1	2	+4	42
Sarnia	17	0	3	10	0	24
Saskatoon	34	0	4	8	+6	44
Sault Ste. Marie	22	0	1	2	0	23
Sherbrooke	29	6	0	0	+2	31
St. Catharines-Niagara	73	5	2	4	+8	83
St. John's	33	7	4	10	0	39
Sudbury	36	10	1	2	+1	38
Thunder Bay	30	2	0	0	0	30
Toronto	608	12	66	154	+35	731
Trois-Rivières	25	0	1	2	+5	31
Vancouver	246	15	25	52	+1	274
Victoria	53	2	5	10	+1	59
Windsor	56	6	1	2	+1	58
Winnipeg	135	26	9	20	+2	148
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>+154</b>	<b>3,776</b>

### For More Information

- 1986 - Map Series G86-13, entitled Census Tracts/Enumeration Areas Maps, contains a series of maps. Each map sheet covers one or more census tracts. FED and EA boundaries, block numbers, street names, and other physical features are identified. Address ranges are shown in many areas.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-13 contains the same series of maps, but for 1981.
- 1986 - Map Series G86-13A, entitled Census Tracts/Enumeration Areas Maps, is available. Maps in this series are the same as those in the G86-13 series; however, for some of the more popular centres, these maps are reduced to a standard size and made available in booklet form.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-13A contains the same series of maps as G86-13A, but for 1981.
- 1986 - Catalogue Nos. 95-101 to 95-174, entitled Profiles - Census Tracts, contain conversion tables listing CT numbers in 1986 with numbers for corresponding CTs in 1981.
- 1981 - Catalogue Nos. 95-905 to 95-940 and 95-946 to 95-981, entitled Census Tracts, contain conversion tables listing CT numbers in 1981 with numbers for corresponding CTs in 1976.

### PROVINCIAL CENSUS TRACT

A provincial census tract, or PCT, is a permanent small census geostatistical area of rural and/or urban type. PCTs exist in the area not included in the census tract program. Populations of PCTs generally vary between 3,000 and 8,000 with a preferred average of 5,000. Boundaries, as much as possible, follow permanent physical features and/or geographic units suggested by authorities from the provinces and territories.

### Comparability

Changes to CTs can have an effect on PCTs. Between 1981 and 1986, many CMAs and CAs with a census tract program were expanded to include additional census subdivisions. Where this occurred there was an expansion of the census tract coverage, i.e. an increase in the number of CTs and, consequently, some PCTs were deleted or revised. Table 9 provides a comparison of the total number of PCTs by province/territory for the 1981 and 1986 Censuses.

When this concept was introduced for the 1971 Census, the term "Area Aggregate (AA)" was used instead of provincial census tract. For all subsequent censuses, the latter term was used.

### For More Information

- 1986 - Map Series G86-21, entitled Maps for Provincial Census Tracts, shows the boundaries of all PCTs. CMAs and CAs containing census tracts are identified.
- 1981 - Map Series G81-21 contains the same series of maps as G86-21, but for 1981.
- 1986/1981 - To obtain conversion tables listing 1986 PCT numbers with numbers for corresponding 1981 PCTs, contact the Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada (1-613-951-3889).

**Table 9. A Summary of PCT Changes from 1981 to 1986 by Province and Territory**

Province/Territory	Number of 1981 PCTs	PCTs Modified for 1986	No. of PCT Splits		PCTs Deleted (-) for 1986	Number of 1986 PCTs
			1981 PCTs Split for 1986	Split Into		
Newfoundland	84	7	0	0	0	84
Prince Edward Island	23	3	3	6	0	26
Nova Scotia	112	8	5	10	0	117
New Brunswick	93	7	6	12	-1	98
Quebec	471	24	33	69	-16	491
Ontario	436	22	26	57	-57	410
Manitoba	89	4	3	6	-1	91
Saskatchewan	143	10	6	13	-4	146
Alberta	159	18	34	72	-28	169
British Columbia	166	13	27	56	-2	193
Yukon Territory	4	0	1	2	0	5
Northwest Territories	6	0	1	2	0	7
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>1,837</b>

## URBAN AND RURAL AREA

Urban areas are continuously built-up areas which have a population concentration of 1,000 or more and a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre, based on the previous census. To be considered as continuous, the built-up area must not have a discontinuity exceeding two kilometres.

Also, many other commercial, industrial and institutional land uses may be considered as urban even though they do not meet the population and density requirements. Examples include commercial and industrial areas, airports, parks, railway yards, cemeteries, etc.

Urban areas are not required to respect provincial or territorial boundaries. For the 1986 Census, five urban areas cross provincial boundaries. They are:

### Urban Area

Campbellton  
Hawkesbury  
Ottawa-Hull  
Flin Flon  
Lloydminster

### Provinces

New Brunswick/Quebec  
Ontario/Quebec  
Ontario/Quebec  
Manitoba/Saskatchewan  
Alberta/Saskatchewan

Rural areas, on the other hand, are defined as all territory which lies outside of urban areas.

## Comparability

The criteria for defining urban and rural areas have not changed since the 1981 Census. There were, however, some changes such as additions, deletions, etc. [Table 10](#) summarizes these urban changes.

The conversion to a metric standard for the 1981 Census resulted in minor changes. The population density threshold which was set at a minimum of 1,000 persons per square mile (386 per square kilometre) in 1976 was changed to 400 per square kilometre in 1981. As well, the maximum discontinuity that a built-up area could have to be considered as continuous was changed from one mile (1.6 kilometres) to two kilometres in 1981.

For the 1971, 1966 and 1961 Censuses urban areas included:

- (1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or more;
- (2) unincorporated places of 1,000 population or more with a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile;
- (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2), if a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile existed.

**Table 10. A Summary of Urban Area Changes from 1981 to 1986 by Province and Territory**

Urban Areas	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Total Number of Urban Areas													
1986	940	57	7	39	39 *	242 *	252 *	41 *	69 *	100 *	92	1	6
1981	941	59	8	44	41	248 *	256 *	39 *	61 *	95 *	87	1	6
Net Change	-1	-2	-1	-5	-2	-6	-4	2	8	5	5	0	0
Number Added	43	1	0	0	0	7	7	2	8	10	9	0	0
Number Deleted	44	3	1	5	2	13	11	0	0	5	4	0	0
Name Changes	127	1	0	6	3	26	67	4	4	4	12	0	0
Limit Changes													
≥100 Pop. <sup>1,2</sup>	80	4	3	1	4	22	20	1	1	8	16	0	0

\* Urban areas crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes limit changes due to urban area additions and deletions during the period 1981 to 1986.

<sup>2</sup> Urban areas with a net 1981 population shift equal to or exceeding 100.

## For More Information

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-116, entitled Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, contains reference maps showing the limits of urban areas within CMAs and CAs.
- 1981 - Catalogue No. 99-906, entitled Reference Maps - Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, contains maps similar to 99-116 (1986), but for 1981.
- 1986 - A series of Urban Area Reference Maps by province is planned. The tentative release date is 1988/1989.
- \*1986 - Map Series G86-14, entitled Maps of Urban Enumeration Areas, is a series of maps showing the boundaries of EAs located in smaller urban centres containing three or more EAs.

- \*1981 - Map Series G81-14 provides the same information as G86-14, but for 1981.
- \*1986 - Map Series G86-12, entitled Rural Enumeration Areas Maps, shows the boundaries of EAs in the rural areas of Canada.
- \*1981 - Map Series G81-12 provides the same information as G86-12, but for 1981.

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\* Limits of urban and rural areas are not shown in these map series. To identify urban areas outside CMAs/CAs and rural areas, these map series must be used in conjunction with Enumeration Area Reference Lists (Catalogue Nos. 99-917 to 99-120 for 1986 and 99-909 to 99-912 for 1981).





## **NON-STANDARD GEOGRAPHIC AREAS - DEFINITIONS, LIMITS AND COMPARABILITY**

### **BLOCK-FACE**

Refers to one side of a city street, between consecutive intersections with streets or similar physical features, for which census data are coded and stored on the basis of grid coordinates. From these block-faces the areas for which users request data can be constructed in a building-block fashion. Block-face coordinates are assigned in most large urban areas of Canada (50,000 population and over).

#### **Comparability**

The block-face concept is consistent and comparable with previous censuses since 1971. Therefore, the use of block-faces and the Geographically Referenced Data Storage and Retrieval (GRDSR) system (also known as Geocoding) permits the retrieval of data for user-specified areas from 1971 onward.

Only population and dwelling counts are available for individual block-faces.

#### **For More Information**

For more information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre or Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada (1-613-951-3889).

### **POSTAL CODE**

The postal code is a 6-character alpha-numeric code maintained by Canada Post for the processing (sortation and delivery) of mail. The first three characters represent a set of well defined and stable areas known as the Forward Sortation Area (FSA). Rural FSAs are identifiable by the presence of a "0" in the second position of the FSA code.

The last three characters identify the Local Delivery Unit (LDU). In urban areas, the LDU can specify a small and easily defined section within a FSA such as a block-face, an apartment building, an office building or a large firm or organization which does large volume business with the post office.

In rural areas, the LDU denotes a service area - the area serviced by rural route delivery from a postal office or postal station.

Although a postal code is not a standard geographic area, these codes can be used to retrieve census data and they can be aggregated into other standard or non-standard areas.

#### **Comparability**

Although Forward Sortation Areas are fairly stable, postal codes within them can be created or retired. Postal codes are linked to block-face centroids in urban areas over 50,000 population and enumeration area centroids for small urban and rural areas. The geographic linkage is subject to change between censuses, to account for boundary adjustments, incorporations, dissolutions of census subdivisions or the creation/splitting of enumeration areas. All geographic changes require a corresponding re-establishment of the postal code linkage. This work is done after each census.

Comparability of census data for FSAs is possible from one census to another if the FSA is located in a built-up area where FSA boundaries are stable. Caution should be used, however, when comparing census data for rural FSAs and urban FSAs within fringe growth areas. These FSAs can be subject to boundary changes.

#### **For More Information**

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 99-101E, entitled 1986 Census Dictionary, gives an account of work done linking postal codes to census geography and the census data base during the 1981 Census and plans for the 1986 Census.
- 1986 - Postal Code Conversion File User Guide is available from the Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada. It gives an explanation of the file contents and methodology for linking postal codes to census geography.
- 1986 - Listing of FSAs Which Have Availability of 1981 and 1986 Census Data is available from the Geography Information Services, Statistics Canada (1-613-951-3889).
- 1981 - Availability of the 1981 Census Data by Postal Codes, February 1986, is available from the Census Custom Products Service, Statistics Canada (1-613-951-9534).

#### **UNINCORPORATED PLACE**

Unincorporated place (UP) refers to any cluster of five or more permanently occupied dwellings, in rural areas, locally known by a specific name but not having a local government or legal limits. Unincorporated places are not reported if located in areas defined by the census as being urban.

While not a standard geographic area, population counts and locational information have been presented for census unincorporated places for many censuses.

#### **Comparability**

Because census unincorporated places by definition are a group of dwellings and lack legal or official boundaries, they are identified primarily by Census Representatives during the collection phase and this identification involves a degree of individual judgement. Therefore, comparability of UPs and their population counts from one census to another is not recommended.

Furthermore, while census unincorporated places have been reported for many censuses, the 1986 definition is more restrictive than the one used for previous censuses in that 1986 UPs are reported in rural areas only.

#### **For More Information**

- 1986 - Catalogue No. 92-105, entitled Unincorporated Places, provides 1986 Census population counts and identifies the location of UPs vis-à-vis province, CD and CSD.
- 1986 - Catalogue Nos. 92-121 to 92-123, entitled Place Name Reference Lists, include UPs and, in addition to locational information, also provide Standard Geographical Classification code and identification of the relevant census maps.
- 1981 - Catalogue Nos. 99-X-904 to 99-X-906, entitled Place Name Reference Lists, present the same information as the 1986 publication, but for 1981.

## ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise specified, all publications and map series indicated in the previous pages are available through Statistics Canada regional reference centres. For more information, please refer to "Accessible from Coast to Coast".

In addition, a number of documents dealing with various aspects of census geography are also available. Many of these are descriptive in nature and will be of interest to users wishing more detailed information on criteria, procedures, etc. There is also a large body of analytical, developmental and evaluative work, as well as some historical research, available to the user.

Listed below is a selection of available documentation from the most recent censuses. Inquiries should be directed to:

The Chief Librarian  
Statistics Canada Library  
2nd Floor, R. H. Coats Building  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0T6

For a complete listing of available titles, order the Listing of Supplementary Documents (Catalogue No. 11-207).

**DUBUISSON, R.** Metropolitan Area Concepts in Canada and Selected Foreign Countries. 1983. 30 pages.

92-X-510 No. 4

**Geography Division.** Block-face Geocoding Coverage for the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses. 1983. 91 pages.

92-X-510 No. 6

**Geography Division.** Geography and the 1981 Census of Canada. 1982. 48 pages.

92-X-510 No. 2

**MITCHELL, R.W.** The 1986 Canadian Census Tract Manual. 1983. 78 pages.

92-X-510 No. 5

**MITCHELL, R.W. and Dubuisson, R.** Census Tract Programme - A Review 1941-1981. 1983. 60 pages.

92-X-510 No. 7

**PARENTEAU, Robert F.** Census Agglomerations, Revision of the Limits for the 1976 Census. 1978. 28 pages.

E-124B

**PARENTEAU, Robert F.** Census Metropolitan Areas, Revision of the Delineation Criteria and Limits for the 1976 Census. 1978. 55 pages.

E-125B

**PUDERER, Henry A.** Postal Codes and the 1981 Canadian Census of Housing and Population. Revised 1984. 41 pages. (Presentation to the Urban and Regional Information System Association Meeting held in Seattle, Washington, August 12-15, 1984)

E-609E

**RICOUR-SINGH, Françoise and Robert F. Parenteau.** Rural and Urban Concepts, Revision of Their Definition. 1973. 29 pages.

E-205E

**ROSS, Grafton.** Census Agglomerations: Revision of the Concept and Criteria for the 1981 Census. 1979. 83 pages.

**E-130B**

**ROSS, Grafton.** Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration Program - A Review on 1941-1981. 1984. 112 pages.

**92-X-510 No. 8**

**SINGH, Françoise.** Census Consolidated Subdivisions: Origin, Definition and Application 1978. 15 pages.

**E-210B**

**SINGH, Françoise.** The Municipal Structure in Canada. Problems it Creates for Users of Statistics. 1982. 22 pages.

**92-X-510 No. 1**

# APPENDIX A

## CENSUS DIVISIONS WITH 1981 POPULATION SHIFT EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING 100

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1981 Boundary</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1986 Boundary</u>	<u>Population Shift</u>
<b>Quebec</b>			
Bagot	26,840	26,974	134
Charlevoix-Est	17,448	17,576	128
Charlevoix-Ouest	14,172	14,435	263
Gatineau	54,229	53,889	-340
Hull	131,213	131,553	340
Lotbinière	29,563	29,739	176
Mégantic	57,892	57,716	-176
Montmorency No. 1	23,048	22,657	-391
Shefford	70,733	70,606	-127
<b>Alberta</b>			
Division No. 8	123,642	108,617	-15,025
Division No. 9	21,670	15,025	-6,645
Division No. 12	84,221	40,648	-43,573
Division No. 15	128,639	21,666	-106,973



APPENDIX B

CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS WITH 1981 POPULATION SHIFT  
EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING 100

<u>Census Subdivision</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1981 Boundary</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1986 Boundary</u>	<u>Population Shift</u>
<b>Newfoundland</b>			
Channel-Port aux Basques, T	5,988	6,105	117
Conception Bay South, T	10,856	13,825	2,969
Cupids, T	706	864	158
Division No. 1, Subd. M, SUN	1,401	1,228	-173
Division No. 3, Subd. H, SUN	1,040	923	-117
Division No. 4, Subd. C, SUN	1,370	1,240	-130
Division No. 5, Subd. G, SUN	1,535	917	-618
Division No. 6, Subd. C, SUN	628	155	-473
Division No. 8, Subd. D, SUN	320	0	-320
Division No. 9, Subd. C, SUN	3,581	3,871	290
Division No. 10, Subd. B, SUN	1,162	884	-278
Grand Falls, T	8,765	9,228	463
Mount Pearl, T	11,543	17,487	5,944
Pasadena, T	2,685	3,162	477
St. George's, T	1,756	1,886	130
St. John's, C	83,770	96,455	12,685
St. John's Metropolitan Area, T	24,485	5,600	-18,885
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>			
East Royalty, COM	1,696	1,863	167
Hillsborough Park, COM	1,227	1,036	-191
Kensington, T	1,143	1,246	103
Lot 17, LOT	2,091	569	-1,522
Lot 19, LOT	1,616	1,458	-158
Lot 24, LOT	1,485	1,371	-114
Lot 31, LOT	1,959	1,359	-600
Lot 33, LOT	2,315	787	-1,528
Lot 48, LOT	3,061	1,809	-1,252
St. Eleanors, COM	2,716	3,564	848

**APPENDIX B - Continued**

<u>Census Subdivision</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1981 Boundary</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1986 Boundary</u>	<u>Population Shift</u>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>			
Colchester, Subd. C, SCM	10,690	10,499	-191
<b>New Brunswick</b>			
Jacquet River, VL	778	887	109
Shippagan, PAR	8,637	8,280	-357
Shippagan, T	2,471	2,825	354
<b>Quebec</b>			
Amos-Est, SD	3,624	3,724	100
Angliers, VL	263	368	105
Aylmer, V	26,695	26,355	-340
Chatham, CT	3,531	3,336	-195
Deauville, VL	942	1,690	748
Hull, V	56,225	56,565	340
Iberville, V	8,587	8,371	-216
Les Éboulements, SD	1,358	1,230	-128
Letellier, CT	258	137	-121
Macamic, P	819	637	-182
Malartic, V	4,833	4,631	-202
Maricourt, SD	665	531	-134
Mont-Joli, V	6,359	6,713	354
Montréal, V	980,354	1,018,609	38,255
Oka, P	1,139	1,266	127
Oka 16, R	618	488	-130
Québec, V	166,474	165,968	-506
Rock Forest, V	12,283	11,535	-748
Saint-André- d'Argenteuil, P	944	1,139	195
Saint-Athanase, P	5,138	5,349	211
Saint-Cyrille-de- Wendover, SD	1,041	3,405	2,364
Saint-Irénée, P	661	789	128
Saint-Jean- Baptiste, SD	1,161	813	-348
Sainte-Christine, P	542	676	134
Senneterre, P	810	1,166	356
Stukely-Sud, VL	398	766	368
Stukely-Sud, SD	610	242	-368
Trécesson, CT	1,059	859	-200
Wendover et Simpson, CU	6,077	3,713	-2,364



APPENDIX B - Continued

<u>Census Subdivision</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1981 Boundary</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1986 Boundary</u>	<u>Population Shift</u>
<b>Ontario</b>			
Amherstburg, T	5,685	8,327	2,642
Anderdon, TP	5,256	4,775	-481
Barrie, C	38,423	43,452	5,029
Big Trout Lake, R	718	299	-419
Caradoc 42, R	661	518	-143
Chatham, C	40,952	41,198	246
Cobourg, T	11,385	13,131	1,746
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part, UNO	7,059	5,626	-1,433
Dawn, TP	1,722	1,822	100
Euphemia, TP	1,231	1,131	-100
Hamilton, TP	8,809	7,063	-1,746
Innisfil, TP	16,813	12,397	-4,416
Kenora, Unorganized, UNO	9,750	9,303	-447
Malden, TP	5,308	3,147	-2,161
Moose Factory 68, R	894	0	-894
North Shore, TP	2,039	950	-1,089
Pembroke, C	14,026	14,406	380
Raleigh, TP	6,230	5,984	-246
Stafford, TP	3,391	3,059	-332
Thunder Bay, Unorganized, UNO	8,053	7,865	-188
Vespra, TP	6,035	5,422	-613
Wapekeka 1, R	194	0	-194
<b>Manitoba</b>			
Alexander, LGD	2,793	1,908	-885
Brenda, RM	852	984	132
Division No. 1, Unorganized, UNO	675	1,564	889
Division No. 19, Unorganized, UNO	4,278	4,011	-267
Division No. 21, Unorganized, UNO	2,507	2,068	-439
Division No. 22, Unorganized, UNO	2,703	2,065	-638
Division No. 23, Unorganized, UNO	1,465	94	-1,371
Gimli, RM	2,375	2,237	-138
Gimli, T	1,550	1,688	138
Norway House 17, R	1,812	1,976	164

**APPENDIX B – Continued**

<u>Census Subdivision</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1981 Boundary</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1986 Boundary</u>	<u>Population Shift</u>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>			
Chicken 225, R	236	26	-210
Division No. 18, Unorganized, UNO	11,991	5,113	-6,878
Lakeland No. 521, RM	663	416	-247
Prince Albert, C	31,380	30,995	-385
Regina, C	162,613	162,986	373
Sherwood No. 159, RM	1,700	1,119	-581
<b>Alberta</b>			
Athabasca County No. 12, CM	5,974	5,775	-199
Cypress No. 1, MD	5,029	4,709	-320
Edmonton, C	532,246	541,992	9,746
Edson, T	5,835	7,139	1,304
Improvement District No. 5, ID	0	139	139
Improvement District No. 7, ID	1,258	1,148	-110
Improvement District No. 8, ID	1,268	1,112	-156
Improvement District No. 14, ID	9,238	7,915	-1,323
Kneehill No. 48, MD	5,641	4,895	-746
Leduc County No. 25, CM	12,783	13,289	506
Lethbridge, C	54,072	54,558	486
Lethbridge County No. 26, CM	8,779	8,213	-566
Medicine Hat, C	40,380	40,700	320
Parkland County No. 31, CM	25,829	22,966	-2,863
Strathcona County No. 20, CM	51,579	47,869	-3,710
Sturgeon No. 90, MD	17,410	13,734	-3,676
Three Hills, T	1,787	2,573	786

APPENDIX B - Concluded

<u>Census Subdivision</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1981 Boundary</u>	<u>1981 Population Based on 1986 Boundary</u>	<u>Population Shift</u>
<b>British Columbia</b>			
Alberni-Clayoquot, Subd. A, SRD	8,984	8,105	-879
Bulkley-Nechako, Subd. A, SRD	7,841	6,290	-1,551
Campbell River, DM	15,832	16,017	185
Capilano 5, R	1,139	1,602	463
Capital, Subd. B, SRD	31,543	17,773	-13,770
Columbia-Shuswap, Subd. B, SRD	4,316	779	-3,537
Comox-Strathcona, Subd. B, SRD	9,479	8,974	-505
Dease Lake 9, R	237	0	-237
Fort Nelson 2, R	128	467	339
Fraser-Cheam, Subd. B, SRD	3,175	3,016	-159
Kitimat-Stikine, Subd. C, SRD	7,104	6,814	-290
North Okanagan, Subd. B, SRD	13,866	13,411	-455
North Tlacla Lake 7, R	0	148	148
North Vancouver, DM	65,367	64,904	-463
Okanagan-Similkameen, Subd. B, SRD	9,023	8,863	-160
Revelstoke, C	5,544	9,081	3,537
Squamish-Lillooet, Subd. B, SRD	1,675	1,507	-168
Tacla Lake 9, R	255	0	-255
Tofino, DM	705	813	108
University Endowment Area, SRD	3,674	4,003	329
Vancouver, C	414,281	413,952	-329
Vernon, C	19,987	20,120	133
Williams Lake, C	8,362	10,222	1,860
<b>Yukon</b>			
Teslin, VL	310	150	-160
Yukon, Unorganized UNO	3,912	1,904	-2,008



## ACCESSIBLE FROM COAST TO COAST

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the census products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase census publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more. Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems - CANSIM and TELICHART. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll-free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

### NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
3rd Floor, Viking Building  
Crosbie Road  
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3P2  
Local calls: 709-772-4073  
Toll-free service: 1-800-563-4255

### MARITIME PROVINCES

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3  
Local calls: 902-426-5331  
Toll-free service: 1-800-565-7192

### QUEBEC

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Guy Favreau Complex  
200 Dorchester Blvd. W.  
Suite 412, East Tower  
Montréal, Quebec H2Z 1X4  
Local calls: 514-283-5725  
Toll-free service: 1-800-361-2831

### NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

Central Inquiries Service  
Statistics Canada  
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6  
Local calls: 613-951-8116  
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number for your province.

### ONTARIO

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
10th Floor, Arthur Meighen Building  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4  
Local calls: 416-973-6586  
Toll-free service: 1-800-268-1151

### NIPISSING REGION

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Civic Administration Centre  
225 Holditch Street  
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario P0H 2G0

Local calls: 705-753-4888

If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number given above for Ontario residents.

### MANITOBA

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
6th Floor, General Post Office Building  
266 Graham Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4  
Local calls: 204-983-4020  
Toll-free service: 1-800-542-3404

### SASKATCHEWAN

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
5th Floor, 530 Midtown Centre  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2B6  
Local calls: 306-780-5405  
Toll-free service: 1-800-667-7164

### ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
2nd Floor, Hys Centre  
11010-101 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T5H 4C5  
Local calls: 403-420-3027  
Toll-free service: 1-800-282-3907  
N.W.T. call collect: 403-420-2011

### SOUTHERN ALBERTA (CALGARY)

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Box 2390, Station M  
Room 245  
220 Fourth Avenue SE  
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1  
Local calls: 403-292-6717  
Toll-free service: 1-800-472-9708

### BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Sinclair Centre, Suite 440F  
757 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3C9  
Local calls: 604-666-3691  
Toll-free service:  
South and Central B.C.: 1-800-663-1551  
Yukon and Northern B.C.: Zenith 08913

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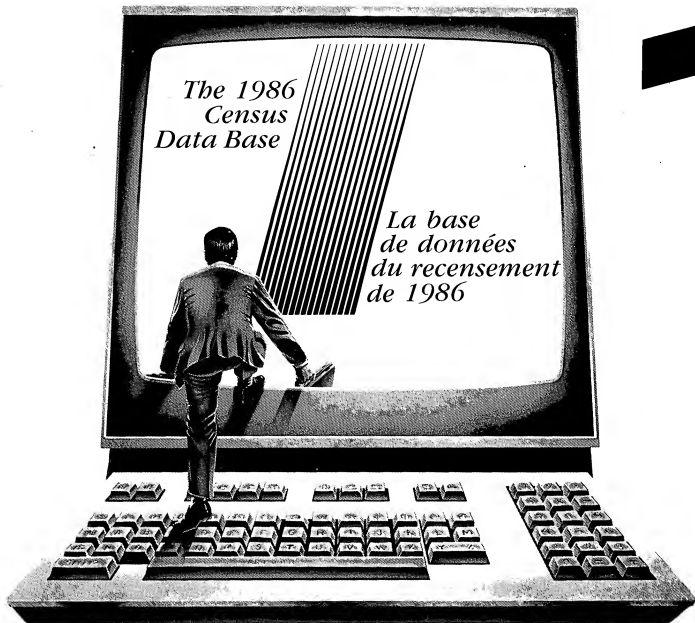
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## Electronic Census "Profiles"

If you find the demographic, cultural, and economic view of Canada's urban centres you get in the Census Tract Profiles publications series useful, you'll appreciate the flexibility of having it in electronic form.

That's why Statistics Canada's Electronic Data Dissemination Division is producing the Profiles series on tape and diskette.

From St. John's to Victoria, Census Tract Profiles are available for 37 large urban areas at both the census tract and component municipalities levels. Further, such profiles are also available for all Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions in the country. And you can easily analyze them in your own computing environment.

1986 Census Tract data are more complete than ever before, with more detailed data on mother tongue and the 65-plus age group, and an additional census-tracted centre - Lethbridge, Alberta.

Any way you want them, the stats on Canada's urban centres are waiting for you at Statistics Canada. Please call your nearest regional reference centre for details.

## Les «Profils» du recensement sur support électronique

Si vous trouvez utiles les aperçus démographiques, culturels et économiques des centres urbains du Canada que vous présente la série de publications «Profils - Secteurs de recensement», vous apprécierez d'autant plus la possibilité de les obtenir sur support électronique.

C'est pourquoi la Division de la diffusion informatique des données de Statistique Canada stocke actuellement cette série sur bandes et sur disquettes.

Vous pouvez ainsi obtenir des profils portant sur 37 grands centres urbains, de St. John's à Victoria; ceux-ci présentent de l'information au niveau des secteurs de recensement et des municipalités les composant. Vous pouvez aussi vous procurer des profils des divisions et subdivisions de recensement. Il ne vous restera plus ensuite qu'à les analyser avec votre propre système informatique.

Vous vous apercevrez également que les données des secteurs de recensement de 1986 sont plus complètes que jamais. Entre autres, il y a davantage de données détaillées sur la langue maternelle et sur les personnes âgées de 65 ans et plus ainsi que des profils des secteurs de recensement de Lethbridge (Alberta).

Quelle que soit la forme sous laquelle vous les désirez, les données portant sur les centres urbains du Canada n'attendent que vous. Pour en savoir plus long, il vous suffit de communiquer avec le centre de consultation de Statistique Canada de votre région.